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VOL. XXVI.

WALL STREET WINS.

There Is Great Glee Among the Gold Sharks.

J. PIERREPOINT MORGAN IS GRATIFIED.

Bonds Suits Him Exactly.

PLENTY OF SILVER ON HAND, TOO.

Certificates Could Be Issued Against the Bullion, but the Goldbugs Do Not Want That.

Washington, January 18.—(Special.)—The announcement of Secretary Carlisle, printed in this morning's papers, calling for \$300,000 of 5 per cent bonds, created a genuine stir in Washington. It was not unexpected, but it is a decided disappointment to the southern and western democrats. Many of them, however, say it was just what they expected. One southern senator, in speaking of it to me this evening, said that it has been the object of the administration all along to issue bonds. He believed when the Sherman law was repealed that this bond issue was then what the administration was after. He believed that certain bankers in Wall street have been manipulating the financial affairs of the government with a remarkable degree of success. As a matter of fact, if bonds were to be issued at all, they should have been issued last spring. An issue at that time would have, perhaps, averted the panic. Instead of the New York bankers urged upon the administration the repeal of the Sherman law. They promised if that was done, all the relief the country needed would be afforded. Instead of relief, times have been just as hard and the stock of money in the treasury has been steadily decreasing. The fact of the decrease of the assets of the treasury department has been greater since the repeal of this law than before. The silver men are very much outraged that the secretary did not use the seigniorage of silver instead of issuing bonds. He could have raised the money by that means. He could have had the money in just as short a time. But that would not have satisfied Mr. J. Pierrepont Morgan and his associates in New York. To these men the managers of the nation have affairs of the treasury to turn out all right in the end. The southern and western members hope so, but fear it will not.

Suits Wall Street Exactly.
Mr. Pierrepont Morgan and some of his associates have already offered to take the issue of bonds at a treasury price of 117.25. Of course, all the bankers in New York express thorough satisfaction with Mr. Carlisle's action. They like it. It is meant to them. Through this issue will be of but \$300,000 the same claim that forced the issue on force another \$300,000. They suppose, for instance, they buy all these bonds with gold. That will give the treasury a full stock of gold at once. But this same claim of men who control almost inexhaustible capital, can immediately come in with treasury notes and call for the gold. The treasury gold can be again decreased away below the huddled million-dollar mark, and that would force another issue of bonds. If Mr. Carlisle continues to carry out his present policy, he will, however, agree not only to be to maintain the gold reserve but to raise money to pay the actual ordinary expenses of the government. Many legal authorities in congress claim that Secretary Carlisle had no right to make an issue of bonds for this purpose. They say that the law legal for him to use the money obtained from the sale of these bonds under the act of 1875 for ordinary expenses of the government.

Representative Culberson, of Texas, chairman of the judiciary committee of the house, in a recent report on the authority of the secretary to issue bonds under the act of 1875, said:

"This provision of the act contemplated and authorized a fund for redemption purposes to consist of: First, the surplus revenue from time to time in the treasury, and, second, the proceeds of the sale of bonds to the extent necessary to carry out the full effect of the act. No limitation upon the authority of the secretary of the treasury to sell bonds for the purposes of redemption under this act, but the proceeds derived from such sales must be used for other than redemption purposes."

Professor Wilson's Idea.
Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, said today that congress should have given Secretary Carlisle authority to issue a low-interest, long-time loan for the purpose of receiving the surplus silver in the treasury had done the best he could under the existing conditions.

"The sale of the bonds," he continued, "was necessary, and the secretary has done the right thing. There is, I suppose, no serious contention that he has not the legal right to sell the bonds."

Representative McRae, of Arkansas, said: "I am greatly opposed to the bond issue. I cannot see the need of it so long as we have \$30,000,000 of surplus silver in the treasury, which could be used. I believe that the action of the secretary is going to be unpopular. Among my people it is regarded as disastrous."

Blind Question—Carlisle's Authority.
Representative Bland said that he did not believe there was any legal authority for the bond issue for the purpose for which it was to be made. Moreover he said, if the legality of the action was not in question, there was no necessity for it any how. There was a surplus of silver in the treasury, which could be rendered available for the current expenses of the government. He could see no necessity for increasing the public debt while the government had money of its own which could be used. Issue of bonds, he also opposed the issue of bonds. "I think that it is all right," he said. "I think that the people in the country are generally opposed to it. The increase of the public debt unless there is a great necessity for it, and I do not believe that there is any such necessity excepted. There is no reason why it should be issued. The purchase of silver has ceased and it may be accepted as settled that the state is to have no further increase of the silver money in the country for

some time at least, but it certainly cannot be the purpose of the administration to abandon the silver we already have. This silver in the treasury we have purchased. There is a surplus there representing so much money value. Do they intend to treat it as much rubbish? It can hardly be conceived that such a policy is to be pursued. The use of this silver surplus does not involve the question of the free coinage of silver or the continued coinage of silver. It involves merely the question of using the silver which we have already accumulated."

Light Appropriations This Year.
Among the democratic leaders it is understood that the deficiency in the treasury from the present outlook may amount to as much as \$100,000,000 at the end of the present fiscal year. For six months or more imports have been very light. Imports are waiting for the new tariff law and will not import more than is absolutely necessary until the new law goes into effect. Thus the large deficiency.

Reading that at the present time receipts are not nearly equal to the disbursements of the government the democratic leaders in congress are determined to reduce the expenditures just as much as possible. Speaker Crisp has had several conferences with the democratic leaders of the house, and they have agreed that the members of the appropriations and other committees, which pass upon appropriation bills. It is therefore probable that the appropriations made by this congress will be very light. But little will be appropriated for public buildings, the river and harbor bill will be held down to the lowest possible limit, as will be the naval appropriation bill. It is believed that no provision will be made at this session for new vessels in the navy. Under the policy which has been adopted of cutting down appropriations all along the line, it is probable that \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000 may be saved this year.

Tugging at the Tariff.
The wool schedule of the tariff bill occupied practically all the time of the house in it, and the debate was very long. Tom Reed says he is not yet ready to concede that the Wilson bill will pass the house. Chairman Wilson is, however, confident that it will go through with but few amendments. Representative Tamm, a member of the committee, thinks that the bill will not be more than five short of the full democratic majority. The democratic leaders count on something like ninety majority.

The Income Tax Bill.
The income tax bill will be reported to the house from the ways and means committee tomorrow. The bill is a separate measure from the tariff bill and a vigorous fight will be made to attach it to the tariff bill. It will be proposed as an amendment and the vote will be taken upon the whole. Whether it is attached or not, this is the only sure way of testing the strength of an income tax in the house. The bill provides for a 2 per cent tax per annum on all income over \$4,000. The friends of an income tax in the house are very confident that they will be able to muster sufficient strength to attach this to the tariff bill. They argue that without the money provided by an income tax the tariff is incomplete. The friends of the measure are vigorously at work and believe that they will win.

Senator Walthall Resigns.
The resignation of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, sent to the senate this morning, was a great surprise to every one in Washington. The senator's health, it is said, however, being very bad for the past year. The grip seems to have gotten him into its throes and he resigned because he feels it necessary to abandon his duties here, at least for a time. He, however, has not resigned the term commencing March 4, 1895. He probably will not if his health improves. Among the congressional delegation from Mississippi both General Catchings and "Private" Fort are mentioned as the probable successors. Some of the members here, however, think that Governor Stone will be elected to succeed him. The legislature of Mississippi is now in session.

Major Mack appeared before the river and harbor committee this morning and argued in favor of an appropriation of \$75,000 for the Savannah river below Augusta and for an appropriation of \$23,000 for the river above Augusta.

Judge Maddox called upon the attorney general and the secretary of the interior today to urge upon them the location of the proposed southern prison at Dalton. Judge Maddox says Dalton is the best location on account of its climate and general healthfulness, in Georgia, and that he will urge to the best of his ability its location there. He has a petition signed by a large number of people from that section asking for its location at Dalton. Judge Maddox has announced that he will make a tariff speech at some time during next week. It will undoubtedly be a good one. Judge Maddox is recognized as one of the strong men of the delegation.

IN THE SENATE.
Announcement of the Resignation of Senator Walthall.
Washington, January 18.—The most significant event in the senate today was the announcement of the resignation of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi. It was totally unexpected, and when the presiding officer laid before the senate the letter of the senator announcing that he had forwarded his resignation to the governor of Mississippi, the greatest surprise was expressed on all sides. Senator Walthall is sixty-three years old and entered the senate in 1875. He has been in the senate nine years ago. His retirement causes general regret among his colleagues. The legislature of Mississippi is now in session, but it gave opportunity for the introduction of two resolutions from populist sentiment, condemning the bond policy of the administration, and later in the day in the discussion of the Stark monument appropriation.

The latter, after a brief debate, was passed by a vote of 22 yeas to 15 nays. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and Senator Aldrich, of Virginia, took occasion to express their disapproval of the proposed bond issue. The remarks of Senator Vest, of Missouri, on the election bill, were entertaining to the senate and were in his usual pointed style. "This law," he said, "is a piece of legislation that the officials of the United States are more than the people of the country. It is a piece of legislation that the officials of a state and clothed him in federal uniform and authority, he becomes a better and more intelligent man. If public sentiment of the state is such that state legislation cannot be enforced, the same will

A TWO PER CENT TAX.

Interesting Features of the Proposed Income Tax Law.

ALL INCOMES OF \$4,000 TAXABLE.

Even Those Who Have \$5,500 a Year Must Make Returns.

THEY ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE LAW.

In Case of Failure to Return a Taxable Income the Party Is to Be Liable to Double Taxation and Prosecution.

Washington, January 18.—The full text of the internal revenue bill, including the important income tax, has been agreed upon by the democratic members of the ways and means committee. It is probable the measure will be submitted to the house tomorrow. As yet the details of the income tax, as finally agreed upon, have not been made public. The Press is able, however, to give a very complete summary of the essential features of the tax as it will be submitted to the house.

The bill provides that the income tax is to go into effect January 1, 1895, and that the first return on incomes is to be made on July 1, 1895. All classes of incomes are included in the measure, and the uniform rate of 2 per cent tax on incomes over \$4,000 is fixed. The most important detail of the bill is the method provided for the levy and collection of taxes. It is made obligatory on all persons receiving individual income of over \$3,000 to make a return to the local collector of internal revenue. These returns are gone over by the revenue collector and a taxable list is made up of those whose incomes exceed \$4,000. No tax is levied on those making a return of less than \$4,000. The collector is authorized to deem it expedient to leave this margin of \$500 below the exemption point in order that the returns might be sure to show all who are subject to the tax. In case a person having an income over \$3,000 fails to make a return, it becomes the duty of the collector to make inquiry as to the amount of the person's income. If this examination discloses that the income is above \$4,000, the income is subjected to twice the ordinary tax under the law and the party failing to make his return is deemed guilty of a criminal offense and is made subject to fine and imprisonment.

The main purpose in framing the above provisions has been to avoid an inequitable operation of the law. The committee believes that it will do away with the necessity of having assessors pry into the private business of the people, and that it will have a taxable income and try to evade the law.

It is estimated that not more than \$5,000 persons will be affected by this limit, and the great majority of citizens will not have to make returns. Provision is also made by which no information can be made public as to the details of the income of any individual. No such details become public it might injure the credit of a firm or individual. For that reason the income of any individual is not divulged and the information concerning incomes is made subject to criminal prosecution, with heavy fine and penalty. Particular provision is made for the collection of the income tax due on salaries; not only of salaries, but the salaries of individuals received from business firms, corporations, and other sources. The salary does not pay the tax, but it is made the duty of every government, state, county and municipal disbursing officer to deduct 1 per cent of all salaries and other taxable amounts. This 2 per cent is to be taken out of the salaries in bulk at the last payment of salaries for the year. The tax is to be paid in advance of the salary. The corporation shall pay the tax and deduct the amount from the dividends of the stockholder.

AN OFFER FOR THE WHOLE ISSUE.
A Wall Street Man Is Ready to Take the \$300,000,000.

Washington, January 18.—That Secretary Carlisle has taken action on the bond question, there is a feeling of relief among the treasury officials who have been viewing with uneasiness the prospect of a gold reserve. The printing will be pushed rapidly, but the bonds can hardly be ready for delivery before February 1. Among the large crowd of callers waiting to see Secretary Carlisle today was a New Yorker, who had come to announce personally that he was willing to take the whole \$300,000,000 in bonds to be issued. A request for his name was refused. The aggregate amount of offers received before the circular was issued was \$300,000,000. All the offers so far made, it is said, at the treasury department have come from persons and firms in New York city. One firm to take \$100,000 at 113 has been received.

It was announced at the treasury department today that Secretary Carlisle would decline to make public the names of persons offering to take bonds, the amount they subscribed for, or the figure they offered for them. To make public the figures, it was pointed out, would give better bidders a chance to offer better terms than those offered by the earlier bidders. It was said, unofficially, however, that the \$300,000,000 offer was at minimum premium of 117.25. There is said to be no likelihood of the acceptance of this or any similar offer, as it is contrary with the secretary's desire to make the loan a popular one, to which the public generally may subscribe. On this theory it is proposed to encourage and succor all lots of small sections of the country rather than to have the entire loan taken by a few dealers in large blocks. The idea has been to have the money placed in the hands of the people. The small denominations be taken in preference to the larger ones. It is believed at the treasury department that the total aggregate nearly \$200,000,000 and that the price will reach 121, making the bond practically sold at 121. The issue for the present will be confined to denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$1,000 of coupon bonds, and \$50, \$100, \$1,000 and \$5,000 of registered bonds. It is deemed advisable, arrangements will be made for \$500 coupon and \$5,000 registered bonds.

The Plan for the New Bonds.
The plan for the new bonds was made at the bureau of engraving and printing last spring by order of ex-Secretary Foster. The plan was to have the office for the new bonds during his administration, but the plan for their issue was finally disapproved by President Harrison.

The new issue of bonds will be sold only for gold. Official returns made to Comptroller

Eckels by national banks, on December 15th last, show that the national banks of New York city alone hold more gold than the treasury of the United States, or rather than it contains "free gold." In the figures given of bond investments are included the following: New York, \$2,000,000; Baltimore, \$1,500,000; Brooklyn, \$1,000,000; Washington, \$500,000; Cincinnati, \$2,500,000; New Orleans, \$400,000; St. Louis, \$2,400,000; Kansas City, \$1,000,000; Boston, \$1,500,000; Chicago, \$1,700,000; Philadelphia, \$2,300,000; Louisville, \$300,000; San Francisco, \$1,300,000; Milwaukee, \$900,000.

Treasury officials, who have taken the trouble to search the record, call attention to the fact that during the pendency of the Walker tariff, in 1857, revenues declined and a number of loans and bond issues were made to keep up current expenses to pay maturing bonds.

A report, reached the capital today that the United States supreme court had enjoined the issue of bonds as proposed by Secretary Carlisle. The train left the court, when informed of it, said: "It's a fake, pure and simple. There is not even a shadow of basis for a story."

Secretary Carlisle's proposed sale of bonds has attracted widespread interest in congressional circles. Among the members of the judiciary committee feel disposed to oppose the measure. In view of the fact that the senate has before it a resolution designed to prevent the issue of bonds. This opinion is largely based on the fact that the senate has before it a resolution designed to prevent the issue of bonds.

They Promptly Obed.
Shortly after the stop had been made, however, a man came running out of the brush alongside of the track and covering his eyes with his hands, and a revolver, he ordered Engineer Davis and Fireman Baxter to stand down from the cab, and that they were to get out of the engine and stand where the train was stopped. The five men then marched the engineer and fireman back to the express car and the rest of the robbers followed them.

Stood Against the Wall.
Inside of the car, besides the express messenger, was the baggage master. He was ordered to hold up his hands, and with the two men from the engine, he stood against the wall with his hands above his head. The engineer complained that he was getting tired of holding up his hands. The robbers said:

"Well, then take them down, but don't let the men move or move or there will be trouble."

All the men lowered their hands at once. A short man, who was dressed in black or brown clothes, then stepped forward from the safe and dropped then into a sack which he carried. The third man, whose description could not be given by the trainmen, was a tall, thin man. He had two revolvers strapped at his side and carried a shotgun in his hands. When the robbers had taken the contents of the safe, they were compelled to leave the train and the robbers followed them. They were marched ahead of the bandits stood in a row at the west side of the track.

Crawled Under the Seats.
While the looting of the express car was going on, the robbers who were on each side of the train firing their revolvers to prevent any interference by passengers. The passengers had been ordered to get out of the train and stand where the train was stopped. The robbers expected that the coaches would be entered, and some of them crawled down beneath the seats and hid. A stray shot from the pistol of one of the robbers struck the car, tearing a hole in one side, but did not enter.

The postal clerks had heard the firing and barricaded the doors and then crawled under the mail sacks so as to be out of the way of any bullets. No harm was done. When the trainmen had been stood up in a line about midway of the train, on the west side, the robbers came to the platform and joined them. Then they walked away westward, going out of sight in the willows a few feet from the right of way. The train backed down to Feenan street and did not go out again for more than an hour.

BEHIND THEIR TAXES.
Tennessee Has to Be Indulgent with Some of the Railroads.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 18.—(Special.)—State Comptroller Harris here today to look after some important matters in connection with the office and incidentally to vote for Albin and Jones and other democratic nominees.

The first matter of importance which he had to look after was the time the little debt due the state by the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville and the Marietta and North Georgia railroads for back taxes. These railroads owe about \$500 for 1892 taxes, and the money should have been paid last February, but the appointment of a receiver for the roads caused the matter to be postponed. Comptroller Harris is authorized to sign an order authorizing the issue of receiver's certificates for the amount. The roads will still owe the 1892 tax, which is something like \$100,000. Harris is hoping to have the roads pay this before the expiration of the time allowed by law, which is some date in February.

Working for Better Times.
Birmingham, Ala., January 18.—(Special.)—The city council last night appointed a committee consisting of five of its members to look after the city's financial condition, with a view to determine the best and most speedy method of bringing about an industrial revival here. This committee has been instructed to hold daily sessions at fixed hours and to invite all citizens interested to come and make suggestions. The committee also has a plan to have a series of lectures on industrial matters, and to have a series of lectures on industrial matters, and to have a series of lectures on industrial matters.

UP WENT THE HANDS.

Robbers Empty an Express Safe on the St. Joe.

TRAINMEN STOOD UP IN A LINE.

Passengers Crawl Under the Seats in the Coaches.

MAIL CLERKS HIDE IN THE POUCHES.

All the Time the Performance Is Going on the Road Agents Keep Up a Ho! Ho! Fusillade.

St. Joseph, Mo., January 18.—This city has been the scene of another train robbery. Five masked robbers held up the train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs road at 12:30 o'clock this morning. The entire contents of the safe were secured by the robbers. No one was injured. None of the robbers could be recognized.

The scene of the robbery was what is known as Roy's branch, two miles north of this city, and is the same place where the attempt was made to hold up a train on September 25th last, when two men were killed and for which crime another was sent to the penitentiary. The train left the Franch street depot at 12:30 o'clock in charge of Conductor William Haywood and Engineer Davis. When the train reached Roy's branch, a torpedo exploded under the wheels of the engine and a red lantern was swung across the track. The engineer put the train on the emergency brake and the train came to a standstill at almost the exact spot the dummy train stood on the night of September 25th. The train ran past the place where the robbers intended it should stop and the men were left behind the engine.

Shortly after the stop had been made, however, a man came running out of the brush alongside of the track and covering his eyes with his hands, and a revolver, he ordered Engineer Davis and Fireman Baxter to stand down from the cab, and that they were to get out of the engine and stand where the train was stopped. The five men then marched the engineer and fireman back to the express car and the rest of the robbers followed them.

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Tolleson appears to have taken criminal action against Hill in order to force him to testify in a call steps toward the goal to forfeit his \$5,000 bond. I hardly think he will succeed."

Jim Dunning is assisting the lawyer all in his power.

NO EXTRA SESSION.
Governor Turney Is Not Going to Call the Legislature Tomorrow.

Nashville, Tenn., January 18.—(Special.)—There will be no extra session of the legislature this year unless something new unforeseen should arise to demand it. Governor Turney today said positively that he would not call it together to repeal the penitentiary bond act.

Comptroller Harris a few days ago suggested in a published interview that the bond act be repealed, and the state depend on the surplus revenue in and out of the funds to meet the demands of the penitentiary act. He estimates a surplus of \$400,000 in the treasury on January 1, 1895. Governor Turney estimates it at \$148,000, or nearly \$250,000 less than the comptroller's estimate.

In his talk this afternoon the governor said: "I will not call an extra session of the legislature. If it is done it would needlessly suggest the state capital, today and purchase of a farm and site and the building of a penitentiary for twelve months, leaving just twelve months before the expiration of the term. The tax assessors have just commenced their work. What view they may take of values, considering the financial distress of the country, cannot be foreseen. Their estimates of values may be overhauled and further reduced by the board of equalization. The surplus in the treasury now are not to be relied on. A penitentiary cannot be built on estimates on paper. It will be a question of the state's credit and invest the \$400,000 surplus in the outstanding 6 per cent bonds, which the comptroller is authorized to call in when there is a surplus in the treasury, and then save 15 per cent of the interest we pay semi-annually on such bonds. If I were entirely satisfied the surplus would certify that the above amount still I would decline to call an extra session to modify the penitentiary act. The supposed surplus invested in 6 per cent bonds would reduce the annual interest on the state debt by about \$60,000. If we make a mistake and the surplus is not there, we will be paying 6 per cent on money that will amount to exchanging 45 per cent of the surplus for 6 per cent. It is not getting its head above water and no chances should be taken on theories, estimates or contingencies to mar its prospects."

BUCKET SHOPS DENOUNCED.
The Tennessee Law Is Being Violated Openly Every Day.

Nashville, Tenn., January 18.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the Commercial Club tonight enforced the proposed Tennessee law in 1888 against the violation of the hundredth anniversary of Tennessee's admission to the union. The American first national bank, which has been in existence since 1792, has been selected as the scene for the contest. The club people are as dumb as the proverbial club man select. This rumormongering is a violation of the law. There is plenty of ground in St. John and Duval counties, however, and those on the inside say that the club will be in one of these Florida railroads.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS Have Attacked the Custom House at Presidio del Norte.
Chihuahua, Mex., January 18.—The report was brought here today by government courier that Victor L. Ochoa and Santa Perex, the revolutionary leaders, are in the vicinity of Cuernavaca, a well known city, miles northwest of here. Their number of followers are placed at 300 to 500 men. A dispatch was received here yesterday stating that the revolutionists had attacked the custom house at Presidio del Norte and took several prisoners and secured a considerable amount of money. The report has not yet been verified, but it is given general credence here. The federal troops and rural guards will soon have the rebels surrounded. There is much anxiety felt here as to the result of the prospective conflict.

SHE'S HIRING AN ARMY.
Agents of the Deposed Hawaiian Queen in Canada.

Victoria, B. C., January 18.—A report has been sent about to the effect that an agent of the deposed Hawaiian queen has been in Canada for some time, securing a little army for Honolulu. It is said that 150 members of the Hawaiian army are now in Canada. It is further asserted that the recruiting officer of the queen is C. W. H. Kanani, a well known Hawaiian. The alleged army will, according to the story, be in charge of Captain M. C. Kanani, and Colonel Edward Richardson, of this city, and the larger bondholders bid in the property for the Root & Richardson estates.

KIMBALL GOES LOW.
The Town Capitalized at Millions Sells for \$85,000.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January

the subject and although they have not



We Invite You

To invite your friends with Engraved Stationery. Wedding, Reception Invitations and Visiting Cards, engraved and printed at our establishment, 47 Whitehall street.
J. P. STEVENS & SONS.
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there!

Don't be in a hurry—read this. The distillery bottling—genuine—“o. o. p.”—old scotch whisky—kentucky's finest whisky—its cap up in square bottles, with large “o. o. p.” printed in red on face of white label—white caps, embossed in red—“o. o. p.”—now be careful—don't be deceived.

bluthenthal & bickart,

“b. & b.”

marietta & forsyth.

whiskies, whiskies, whiskies.

“four axes whisky.”

“canadian club.”

“cleveland club,” dollar a quart.

“THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE BEST.”

Call and see what we can do before you purchase elsewhere. We are a home institution and by patronizing us you will be indirectly helping yourselves. May Mantel Co., 115, 117, 119 West Mitchell Street.

HOW DOES YOUR Watch Run?

Fast One Day,

Slow the Next?

Perhaps you ride on the electric cars or have come in contact with a dynamo. If your watch is magnetized we will demagnetize it.

FREE OF CHARGE.

A. L. DELKIN CO.,

Popular Jewelers.

No. 69 Whitehall Street.

20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of

MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes

ATLANTA, GA.,

SPECIALIST IN

Chronic, Nervous, Blood

and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanent.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, depression, etc., of bad habits.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but physically incapacitated, quickly restored.

Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores.

Trinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured without cutting or caustics, at home, with no interruption of business.

Send 5c. in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

Before Buying a Vehicle

SEE

JAMES E. HICKEY,

FINE DISPLAY OF

BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, EXTENSION TOPS, BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS

and HARNESS of every description.

Also FARM WAGONS and DISCS, HORSE BLANKETS, STORM COVERS, RUGS and RUBBER ROADS.

No. 27 West Alabama Street.

WILCOX COMPOUND TANSY PILLS

SAFE AND SURE.

Constitution persons are recommended to take Wilcox Compound Tansy Pills, the genuine are put up in blue, except to wholesale orders, in the genuine, all Dr. Williams' Pills.

Send 5c. in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

ATTENTION!

Something of interest to housekeepers.

Laid by Swift Brothers, Stationery and Printing Co., 115 Whitehall street.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Indigestion! Miserable! Take Beecham's Pills.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Of All Kinds at Receiver's Sale.

We have a complete line of office stationery that must be sold, if we are compelled to realize the cash on hand. G. T. Osborn, Receiver for John M. Miller, No. 39 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

BLANK BOOKS

Now is the time to open a new set of books for the New Year; remember we have a line of blank books of all kinds and can save you money, for the goods must be sold. G. T. Osborn, Receiver for John M. Miller, No. 39 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Brighter Days Dawning on the Efforts for a Reorganization.

THE R. AND D.'S FLOATING DEBTS

Who Will Succeed Superintendent Hemphill, of the Georgia?—Other Talk Heard Among Railroad Men.

There is a strong feeling now among railroad manipulators interested that all difficulties about the floating indebtedness of the Richmond and Danville will be satisfactorily adjusted.

The apprehensions of the floating debt creditors have been considerably soothed lately by the appointment of a committee to take up the matter with the Richmond Terminal reorganization committee.

It is thought by the capitalists who have this under consideration that something will be done to bring everything nicely into port, for the reason that the committee is composed of strong and able financiers.

Since the reorganization plan was formulated the country has suffered a complete earthquake of financial convulsion. The estimates of earnings of the Richmond and Danville were not realized, and this had the effect to throw a damper for awhile upon the reorganization plan. The argument is now advanced that since the securities have had concessions on this account it is not asking too much of the floating debt holders to share to an extent the general losses, and this will more than likely be the basis of a perfectly satisfactory adjustment of the entire trouble.

The principal of the floating debt unprovided for, exclusive of the “emergency loan,” is \$2,125,000, and among the collateral securities are \$1,875,000 of Richmond and Danville consolidated mortgage bonds. The decree provides for the payment of the principal and interest of these bonds, so that taking into consideration that there is other collateral behind the floating debt, the amount in question is, after all, not very large.

The list of holders of the floating debt includes the names of some of the largest financial institutions and banking firms, though in many cases they represent advances to the Richmond and Danville company by individuals are thus concealed. The holders and the amount each has advanced are as follows:

Central Trust Company, \$500,000
First National Bank, \$500,000
Adams Express Company, \$500,000
Imperial Bank, \$500,000
Chemical National Bank, \$500,000
Fourth National Bank, \$500,000
Moore & Schley, \$500,000
Western National Bank, \$500,000
Union Trust Company, \$500,000
Bank of America, \$500,000
Chase National Bank, \$500,000
Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$500,000
Park National Bank, \$500,000
Liberty National Bank, \$500,000
Kings County Trust Company, \$500,000
People's Trust Company, \$500,000
Manhattan Trust Company, \$500,000
Bank of the Republic, \$500,000
Bank of Commerce, \$500,000
Seventh National Bank, \$500,000
Work, Strong & Co., \$500,000
Continental Trust Company, \$500,000
Flint's Bank of Richmond, Va., \$500,000
C. M. Bolton, \$500,000
Myers, Rutherford & Co., \$500,000

Total, \$3,715,000

Emergency loan, \$67,000

Total, \$3,782,000

Who is going to be the new superintendent of the Georgia railroad?

The announcement was made in The Constitution yesterday that Superintendent Hemphill would resign, and resignation to take effect on the 15th of next month, and now the question of his successor is catching the attention of the railroad men.

The name of Mr. W. J. Brand, chief clerk of General Manager Scott, has been mentioned in this connection, and that he will get the appointment is believed on all sides. He has been in the service of the Georgia railroad many years and is as thorough in the business as any young man in the south today.

Mr. Brand has by his affable manners and energy won the confidence of his employees and the good esteem of those who know him even slightly.

Who Will Succeed Major Shellman? Although the plan to put Major Shellman in charge of the Western Railway of Alabama does not seem to get that endorsement now that it did a few months ago, railroad men are still talking over the alleged deal, and many are asking about the successor of Major Shellman in case he leaves the office of traffic manager of the Central.

The latest in this connection indicates that Mr. C. W. Chears, who recently resigned as assistant general freight agent of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, will probably succeed Major Shellman. It is known that Mr. Chears is already at work in Georgia, and it is said that he is in a way already connected with the Central, though the exact capacity is not known.

The name of Captain A. Pope, who recently resigned as secretary of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, is still mentioned in this connection, however, and it is thought that he may yet get the appointment in case the office is to be made vacant by the change of base for Major Shellman.

The L. and N.'s Explanation. The following authentic information from the committee from the directors of the Louisville and Nashville serves to explain why the directors refused to give the regular dividend at the recent meeting in New York.

“Resolved, That the board of directors deem it for the best interests of the company not to declare a dividend on the capital stock of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company at the present time. In explanation of passing the dividend in the face of a net surplus of about 2.1 per cent applicable thereto, the management states that this surplus is the result of economies prompted by a conservative appreciation of the danger of the decreased revenues, both past and as far as discernible to continue for some time to come. The company will require, when the general business of the country resumes, to be thoroughly equipped and ready to avail itself of its strength and possess itself of the traffic which it can reach and control. An active and improving property as the Louisville and Nashville requires money for its development, which paying dividends on so small a margin of profit would only tend to delay. It must be remembered that the first half of the fiscal year is usually the most remunerative and it is not in the present condition of affairs to be depended upon that a rate of surplus earnings will be maintained which would materially increase the present surplus, while the possibility of its being encroached upon must be guarded against by keeping it within reach in case of need.”

“AUGUST BELMONT,” “Chairman.”

Re sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. 25 cents a bottle.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

LADIES. Needing a tonic, children who want building up, should take BROWN'S LIVER BITTERS. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Indigestion! Miserable! Take Beecham's Pills.

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AGAINST HIS SISTER

Was the Testimony of Dick Elliott Directed in the Arson Case.

SWORE HE WOULDN'T BELIEVE HER.

It Looks Like a Lot of Bad Blood Was Out—The Parties Are Nearly All Related.

The case of William Akridge, charged with arson, may go to the jury this afternoon.

The defense will set up that the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, who were in nearly every instance related to one or the other of the five men charged with arson, was biased by an old feud.

This feud, it seems, started between the Courneys, the Akridges and the Elliotts, all of whom are related in some way, when Mrs. Dan Courney was turned out of the church because she refused to accept the doctrine of sanctification. Later a man who boarded with Dan Courney, was charged with having assaulted Mrs. Tom Elliott. All the Courney family except Dan Courney were against Smith.

Dan Courney testified that Akridge, the defendant on trial, watched while the others set fire to the tallow house of the glue factory.

The witnesses for the defense yesterday testified on two lines—one as to the character of the witnesses for the prosecution and as to the sanity of the man on trial.

Dr. Powell testified that the defendant didn't have good sense.

During the afternoon trial the attorneys engaged had several small spats. Solicitor Hill and Attorney Hamilton Douglas became very much agitated at one point. Judge Clark overruled an objection of the solicitor, whereupon that gentleman arose in wrath and said:

“Every time an objection is made by some petting lawyer against your honor rules against me. And my Brother Douglas is always jumping up like a jack in the box.”

Douglas was about to reply to this sharply, but Judge Clark anticipated him by calling him to order.

Changed His Name with His Offense. From Texas Sitings.

One of the local justices of the peace identified the prisoner at the bar as an old offender.

Justice—What is your name?
Prisoner—Sam Jackson.

“Three years ago, when you were up before me, you said your name was John Smith.”

“Yes, but that was on a different charge.”

HE LOVED

good bread, pie,

and pastry, but his

stomach was delicate.

SHE LOVED

to cook, but was

tired and sick of the

taste and smell of lard.

She bought Cottolene,

(the new shortening) and

THEY LOVED

more than ever, be-

cause she made better

food, and he could eat it

without any unpleasant

after effect. Now

THEY ARE HAPPY,

having found the BEST,

and most healthful short-

ening ever made—

COTTOLENE.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

SICK HEADACHE?

CARTER'S

LITTLE

LIVER

PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY

THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Dis-

tress from Dyspepsia, In-

digestion, and Too Heavy

Eating. A perfect remedy

for Dizziness, Nausea,

Drowsiness, Bad Taste in

the Mouth, Coated Tongue,

Pain in the Side,

and all ailments arising from

impure blood and indigestion.

Are free from all crude and irritating

matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no

griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations and

Ask for CARTER'S and see you get

C-A-R-T-E-R'S.

NOTICE.

Sealed bids for water bonds to be issued

by the town of Quince, of \$20,000, bearing

5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually,

will be received by the clerk and treasurer of

said town until February 6, 1894. Bonds to

be issued in denominations of \$100 and \$500

at the option of the purchaser. All bids

If we were burdened with great heaps of Suits and Overcoats unwisely bought, or, even worse, unwisely held; or if we were bound down to simply what our own factory could do, it would be different. We couldn't take on these interesting lots that the manufacturers are all the time urging us to make room for.

All our \$15.00 Suits and Overcoats marked down to.....\$12.50
All our \$18.00 Suits and Overcoats marked down to.....\$15.00
All our \$22.50 Suits and Overcoats marked down to.....\$18.00
All our \$27.50 Suits and Overcoats marked down to.....\$20.00

No need to count up what cloth and trimming and work together cost; figure what EITHER ONE would naturally be, and then guess how much it is that somebody loses.

But it isn't a case for sympathy. The makers are glad to close out lines, or get orders for working up part pieces of goods, even if some links in the chain stand for O.

Cads-Neel Co.

W. A. HEMPHILL, President. A. J. SHROPSHIRE, Vice President. JOS. A. McCORD, Cashier.

THE ATLANTA TRUST AND BANKING CO., Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Capital, \$150,000. Surplus, \$25,000.

Accounts of firms, corporations and individuals solicited on terms consistent with legitimate banking.

DIRECTORS. J. T. INMAN, W. A. HEMPHILL, A. J. SHROPSHIRE, EUGENE C. SPALDING, A. P. MORGAN, A. RICHARDSON.

Justice—What is your name?
Prisoner—Sam Jackson.

“Three years ago, when you were up before me, you said your name was John Smith.”

“Yes, but that was on a different charge.”

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